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Summary of Stakeholders' submissions on Cameroon*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 24 stakeholders' submissions[1] to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints.

II. Information provided by stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[2]

2. Central for Global Non-killing, (JS4) and the Law Society of England and Wales recommended that Cameroon continue its efforts to ratify and implement effectively the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OP-CAT), the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (CED), and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.[3]

3. Amnesty International and the Law Society of England and Wales recommended that Cameroon should finalize the abolition of the death penalty, including the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to change the constitution accordingly.[4]

4. JS1 recommended that Cameroon ratify and implement the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.[5]

5. JS1 recommended signing and ratifying the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention).[6]

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

6. The Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion recommended that Cameroon ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.[7]

B. National human rights framework[8]

7. JS4 stated that the maintenance of the death penalty in the Penal Code of 12 July 2016 is regrettable.[9] JS4 recommended that the Penal Code should be amended to eliminate the death penalty.[10]

8. Amnesty International pointed out that, under article 347 (bis) of the Penal Code, sexual relations with a person of the same sex were punishable by a prison sentence of between 6 months and 5 years and a fine.[11] It recommended that Cameroon should, in particular, decriminalize consenting relations between persons of the same sex and halt detentions and prosecutions of such persons. Humanity First Cameroon, Amnesty International and Font Line Defenders shared the same concerns and recommendations.[12]

9. JS1 recommended adopting the draft Code on Child Protection, explicitly including sexual exploitation of children, and draft Code on Persons and Family.[13] GIEACPC further recommended that Cameroon enact a legislation to prohibit all corporal punishment of children.[14]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross-cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[15]

10. Southern Cameroons Public Affairs Committee indicated that the Anglophone minority suffered a policy of ongoing discrimination, including the prohibition of the use of their language in daily public life.[16] It further noted that discrimination has been used in various sectors including education, employment and access to justice.[17] It recommended ending discrimination and the harassment of Anglophones and adopting an anti-discrimination legislation and policy.[18]

11. JS5 documented multiple harassment and intimidation of LGBT people in Cameroon. It reported various cases of arbitrary arrest and abuse by police for consensual same-sex conduct. It recommended that Cameroon release all prisoners who are currently detained on the basis of sexual orientation. It also urged the government to ensure that police receive a human rights training related to sexual orientation and gender identity and to investigate and prosecute the human rights abuses committed by the police.[19] Amnesty International had similar concerns and further recommended that Cameroon decriminalize consensual same-sex relations.[20]

12. JS5 noted that LGBT persons are denied access to justice, health and education. It urged Cameroon to decriminalize consensual same sex conduct, to ensure the right of health care for LGBT people and to investigate cases of denial of treatment based on sexual orientation.[21] It recommended that the government investigate expulsions from school based on sexual orientation and conduct an awareness campaign on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity.[22]

13. Humanity First Cameroon (HFC) denounced the country's repressive laws on lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons and the increase in acts of violence and discrimination against such persons.[23]

14. HFC stated that these acts of violence are a direct result of laws that criminalize sexual relations between persons of the same sex.[24] It strongly denounced the practice of subjecting homosexual persons to anal examinations.[25] It recommended that the practice of anal examinations should be prohibited and that consensual relations between persons of the same sex should be decriminalized.[26] HFC recommended that the authorities should

prosecute police officers who commit abuses against lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender persons, should release all prisoners who are currently detained on the basis of their sexual orientation and should take steps to raise public awareness of the rights of such persons.[23]

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

15. Plateforme EPU noted the adverse consequences that the crisis in the English-speaking parts of the country has had on the economy, in particular because of the shutdown of Internet access for several months.[24] The Southern Cameroons Public Affairs Committee (SCAPAC) also stressed that suspensions of Internet access are hindering economic development in Cameroon.[25]

Human rights and counter-terrorism

16. In 2014, Cameroon adopted an anti-terrorism Law. Amnesty International (AI) and the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) pointed out that the anti-terrorism law infringes the rights to freedom of association and assembly.[26] CPJ, AI and JS4 recommended revising and amending the 2014 anti-terrorism law in order to bring it into line with international human rights law and end the use of military courts and the death penalty during the trials of civilians.[27]

17. The Law Society recommended that the Terrorism Law must be brought in line with international human rights and fair trials standards.[28]

18. JS2 noted that the anti-terrorism legislation allowed for Cameroonian to be charged in military courts and to face death penalty if their sponsored terrorism, which contravenes the right to a fair trial. JS2 was concerned by the lack of impartiality and independence of the military courts as well as the vague definition of terrorism. It recommended revising the anti-terrorism bill in accordance with international human rights obligations.[29] Amnesty International raised similar concerns and urged Cameroon to provide a definition of terrorism in line with international human rights standards and to limit the use of the military courts.[30]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[31]

19. JS4 expressed concern about the increase in the number of death sentences being handed down by Cameroonian courts, especially in the northern part of the country.[32] JS4 criticized the vague, general laws on terrorism, which are used as grounds for arresting defenders of the rights of the English-speaking minority.[33] JS4 noted that persons on death row in Cameroon are denied their rights and are subjected to inhuman treatment and torture.[34] JS4 recommended that Cameroon should take all necessary steps to amend the counter-terrorism law of 2014 and the Penal Code of 2016 to eliminate the death penalty.[35] JS4 also recommended that the authorities should ensure that the rights of persons sentenced to death are respected, in particular by ensuring that proceedings are conducted transparently and that defendants are assisted by counsel.[36]

20. The Southern Cameroons Public Affairs Committee reported that security forces have been using excessive force toward citizens, including torture and harass, and arbitrary arrested and detained incommunicado for prolonged periods without trial.[37] It recommended ending all use of arbitrary arrest and detention of citizens, and use of torture or other cruel treatment.[42] It further urged that Cameroon investigate into allegations, and prosecute those responsible for the violence against Anglophones.[43]

21. JS2 recommended that Cameroon continue its effort to create an independent mechanism for the prevention of torture and to ratify the OPCAT.[44]

22. Amnesty International reported various cases of torture, illegal detention and arrest without a warrant, as well as enforced disappearance of persons accused of supporting Boko Haram.[45] It recommended that Cameroon take actions to end the practise of torture and illegal detention and to improve conditions in detentions facilities. It further

recommended conducting an impartial and independent investigation into the disappearance of persons in Cameroon.[46]

23. JS2 noted that many persons were arbitrary arrested and held in horrific conditions following the riots in the English-speaking regions of country.[47] JS2 urged Cameroon to work with the judicial system to ensure detention periods are not excessive, subject the conduct of arrests to strict conditions and to ensure that national criminal legislation on arrest is compatible with international human rights standards.[48]

24. Plateforme EPU pointed out that some individuals are still being held illegally in prisons in the wake of the crisis in the English-speaking parts of the country.[49] It also noted that many rights violations have been committed against civilians by the terrorist group Boko Haram, but also by the Cameroonian security forces in the course of their war on the terrorists and their actions in response to the crisis in the English-speaking parts of the country.[50] Plateforme EPU recommended that special protection should be afforded to children who have been kidnapped, sexually exploited or recruited for use in suicide attacks.[51] It also recommended that the authorities should investigate allegations of murder, rape and inhuman treatment in the context of the conflicts in Cameroon.[52]

25. JS2 noted that the prison conditions in Cameroon remain very poor, characterised by overcrowding and poor sanitation.[53] It recommended that Cameroon continue its efforts towards constructing new prison infrastructure and improving the living standards in the prisons.[54]

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

26. SCAPAC indicated that English language was excluded in courts and that Anglophones have been deprived of access to justice and an effective justice remedy.[55] SCAPAC further noted that many Anglophone detainees are not informed of the charged for which they were accused.[56]

27. JS2 noted that the judiciary is not fully independent in Cameroon as the president has the power to dismiss judges.[57] It further indicated that the National Commission for Human Rights is not an independent institution and has a limited mandate.[58] It recommended that resources must be allocated to provide accountability for institutions.[59]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[60]

28. JS7 noted that in 2017, the government ordered the suspension of internet services in the Northwest and Southwest Anglophone regions of Cameroon, following the protest against the dominance of French language in Cameroon.[61] It recommended that Cameroon refrain from shutting down internet communication, take actions to adopt a law on access to information and further implement legal safeguards to prevent unlawful surveillance.[62]

29. JS7 and Reporters Without Borders have expressed concern to the threat that internet shutdowns pose to freedom of expression.[63] Reporters Without Borders, JS4 and Committee to Protect Journalism recommended decriminalizing defamation of journalists and adopting for better protection of HRDs.[64]

30. JS2 remain concerned by the intolerance towards human rights defenders and the violence of their rights. It was concerned by the excessive use of force by the police, torture and other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. It recommended to ensure that national press legislation is in conformity with international human rights standards and to adopt a law protecting the rights of human rights defenders.[65]

31. JS2 and JS5 noted that Cameroon continues to show high levels of intolerance towards human rights defenders who are critical of the government, especially in the context of the Anglophone crisis.[66]

32. Amnesty International noted that Cameroon have continued to restrict the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly, in particular during the protests in the Anglophone regions.[67] It urged Cameroon to ensure respect for the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly for all and to remove restrictions on internet services.[68]

33. The Committee to protect journalist (CPJ) regretted that criminal defamation legislation against journalist continues to exist in Cameroon.[69] CPJ noted that Cameroon is using the anti-terror law to prosecute journalist in military court, in particular since the unrest in English-speaking regions.[70] It was concerned by the overly broad provisions of the law and the potential abuse of political opponents and the right to freedom of expression.[71]

34. Reporters Without Borders was concerned by measures taken to restrict media freedom, in particular the anti-terrorism law of 2014.[72] It found it regrettable the law lack of a clear and precise definition of terrorism, which increases the risk to be used widely against journalists and human rights defenders.[73] Reports Without Borders also noted that arrests of journalists under the terrorism law increased, as well as the possibility of death sentences during trial.[74] It also expressed concern on internets cuts and media outlets.[75] It recommended to amend the terrorism law and to stop arbitrary arresting and harassment of journalists.[76]

35. SCAPAC noted that Cameroon has taken measures to exclude Anglophones from participation in government and employment in the public services [77] and to shut down the internet in the South in violation to the right to free speech and access to information.[78] It recommended to release journalists and to ensure a favourable climate for the activities of human rights defender.[79] The Law Society of England and Wales found it regrettable that the anti-terrorism law is used to bring proceeding against human rights defenders.[80] It recommended that Cameroon should respect the rights to freedom of association and assembly and provide human rights defenders the protection required to carry out their functions.[81] Plateforme EPU made the same observations on the counter-terrorism law and expressed concern about the law's adverse effects on freedom of expression.[82]

36. CPJ also noted that Cameroun led an internet shutdown in the English-speaking regions and suspended broadcast permission for several Medias [83] It recommended Cameroon to ensure an environment conducive to press freedom by revising the anti-terrorism law and decriminalizing defamation.[84]It further recommended that Cameroon ensure that arrests and detention comply with international human rights law and to maintain internet access across the entire country.[85]

37. In the context of the government's response to the Anglophone crisis, Front Line Defenders reported the deteriorating environment for the activities of human rights defenders in Cameroon.[86] It also noted that human rights defenders were victims of threats, intimidation, smear campaigns and physical attacks.[87]It regretted the adoption of the anti-terrorism law, which further increase the chance for human rights activist to be charged in military courts and to face the death penalty.[88]It also noted the continued violation of freedom of assembly.[89]Front Line Defenders urged Cameroon to review and amend the 2014 anti-terrorism law to ensure that its provisions are not used to restrict freedom of expression or association and to take actions to put an end to the arbitrary arrest and detention of human rights defenders.[90] It further recommended that Cameroon guarantee the exercise of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and a safe environment for human rights defenders by ending the harassment against human rights defenders and bringing perpetrators to justice. [91] Plateforme EPU made the same observations concerning infringements of freedom of expression and of the rights of human rights defenders.[92]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to health[93]

38. ADF International indicated that the medical infrastructure in Cameroon is poorly equipped and noted that Cameroon has a high number of maternal mortality. [94] It recommended improving health care infrastructure and health care access for women from poor rural backgrounds.[95]

39. DREPAVIE indicated that many children in Cameroon have sickle-cell disease and that there is a lack of public information on this condition and of infrastructure for detecting it.[96] DREPAVIE recommended that information and awareness-raising campaigns should be stepped up and that equitable access to care should be provided.[97]

40. The Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation welcomed the progress in preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Cameroon.[98] Further progress is needed to meet the goal of elimination of such transmission and to bring up the low rates of HIV treatment for children.[99] It recommended increasing access to HIV treatment by providing free HIV testing, and raising awareness in communities about Pediatric HIV testing and treatment.[100]

41. Humanity First Cameroon stated that the climate of homophobia in Cameroon is hindering homosexual persons' access to HIV-related health services.

42. JS7 observed that gender-based violence and discrimination especially in the informal sector persists and in relation to health access.[101] JS7 was concerned by the particular situation of women sex workers in Cameroon, who are denied access to their rights,[102] and the impact of criminal law on sex workers including violence, discrimination, arrests and extortion.[103] JS7 noted the high prevalence and vulnerability to HIV among sex workers due.[104] It recommended decriminalizing adult sex work, ending harassment and ensuring access to health for sex workers.[105]

Right to education[106]

43. The Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation indicated that attendance rate in secondary education is relatively low among girl in Cameroon.[107] It recommended eliminating school fees and taking actions to raise the rates of secondary school attendance particularly among girls.[108]

44. The Southern Cameroons Public Affairs Committee further indicated that Anglophones have been marginalized and assimilated in the sphere of education.[109] It recommended to protect linguistic heritage of the Anglophones and ensure that education is adapted to their cultural heritage.[110]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[111]

45. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom stated that the failure to criminalize domestic violence and marital rape against women is regrettable.[112] It recommended that legislation, together with education and awareness-raising programmes, should be implemented to combat all forms of violence against women.[113]

46. The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom indicated that women's representation in political life is low in Cameroon.[114] It also noted that there continues to be a gender pay gap in the private sector.[115] It recommended that appropriate steps should be taken to ensure that women are adequately represented in the private and public sectors[116] and to involve women in decision-making processes and the peace process.[117]

47. The Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation recommended to ensure full respect of Penal Code including the Section 356 criminalizing marriage before the age of 18 and forced marriages.[118]

Children[119]

48. JS1 indicated that over 4.000 children are exploited in prostitution.[120] It welcomed the efforts made for the protection of children from sexual exploitation but stated that it remains insufficient.[121] JS1 also regretted the lack of coordination of child protection legal framework[122] and that early and forced marriage for girls is still permitted in Cameroon.[123] It recommended that Cameroon should unify the age of majority to 18 years of age and take actions to adopt a national policy as a framework on child protection[124] and develop services for children victim of sexual exploitation.[125] It further recommended coordinating all activities related to sexual exploitation and ensuring the necessary human, technical and financial resources to the coordinating body.[126]

49. GIEACPC indicated that in Cameroon corporal punishment is lawful.[127] It recommended that Cameroon enact legislation to prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings including the home and institutions.[128]

Minorities and indigenous peoples

50. Cultural Survival was concerned about the lack of adequate recognition of Indigenous Peoples.[129] It indicated the absence of definition of the Indigenous Peoples, the negative impact of the extractive industry in their land, and that law has not recognized their land. Cultural Survival urged Cameroon to ensure Indigenous Peoples participation in decision-making and consent before any land concessions are made. It also recommended that Cameroon take actions to suspend the land lease allowing exploitation of palm oil, and to compensate Indigenous for land degradation.[130]

51. Plateforme EPU indicated that Cameroon continues to give foreign investors title to land that is occupied by village and indigenous communities.[131] It noted that this phenomenon is particularly serious in forest areas, where the rights of indigenous communities are continually flouted through the granting of concessions to logging companies.[132]

Migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[133]

52. The Women's International League expressed concern about the fact that Nigerian nationals in Cameroon have been forced to return to Nigeria.[134] It recommended that resources for refugees and displaced persons should be increased. In addition, it called on Cameroon to pay particular attention to refugee women and children by ensuring that they have equitable access to services and by protecting them from gender-based violence.[135]

Stateless persons[136]

53. The Women's International League indicated that it has found that there are some 27,273 children who do not have birth certificates.[137] It stated that the failure to register births is hindering the exercise of a number of other rights.[138] It recommended that more financial, technical and human resources should be provided to the national civil registry office in order to reduce the proportion of the population without birth certificates as quickly as possible.[139]

54. The Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion reported that many residents of the Bakassi Peninsula do not have identification documents, which represents a greater risk of statelessness.[140] It also indicated that there is a lack of information on birth registration among refugees and that the forced return of Nigerians poses a greater risks of statelessness.[141] It recommended that Cameroon ensure the right of every child to acquire nationality and prevent childhood statelessness. It also recommended taking all necessary measures to combat discrimination against children born in the Bakassi peninsula.[142]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society

Individual submissions

AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland);
CGNK	Center for Global Nonkilling, Hawaii (USA);
CS	Cultural Survival, Cambridge (USA);
DREPAVIE	DREPAVIE, Annemasse (France);
EGPAF	Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric Aids Fondation, Geneva (Switzerland);
FLD	Front Line Defenders, Dublin (Ireland);
GIEAPC	Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, London (UK);
HFC	Humanity First Cameroon, Yaounde (Cameroon);
ISI	Institute of Statelessness Persons, Eindhoven (Netherlands);
LSEW	The Law Society of England and Wales, London (UK);
Plate Form EPU	Plate Form EPU, Yaounde (Cameroon);

RSF-RWB	Reporters Without Borders International, Paris (France);
SCAPAC	Southern Cameroons Public Affairs Committee, New York (USA);
TheCPJ	Committee to Protect Journalists, New York (USA);
WILPF	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Geneva (Switzerland).

Joint submissions:

JS1 **Joint submission 1 submitted by**: ECPAT International, Bangkok (Thailand);

JS2 **Joint submission 2 submitted by**: Contra Nocendi International Paris (France);

JS3 **Joint submission 3 submitted by**: CIVICUS World Alliance for Citizen Participation Johannesburg (South Africa);

JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by**: Ensemble contre la peine de mort Montreuil (France);

JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by**: Advocates for Human Rights Minneapolis (USA);

JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by**: The Sexual Rights Initiative Ottawa (Canada);

JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by**: Access Now, New York (USA).

[2] For relevant recommendations, see (A/HRC/24/ 15, paras 131.1 to 28).

[3] CGNK, page. 3. See also LSEW, para. C. and JS4, para. 18.

[4] LSEW, para. C. See also AI, page. 2.

[5] JS1, page. 7.

[6] JS1, page. 9.

[7] JS1, para. 29.

[8] For relevant recommendations, see (A/HRC/24/ 15, paras 131.1–28).

[9] JS4, para. 28.

[10] JS4, para. 45.

[11] HFC, page. 7. See also FLD, para. E.

[12] AI, page. 6. See also HFC, page. 7 and FLD, para. 12.

[13] JS1, para. 44.

[14] GIEACPC, para. 1.3.

[15] For relevant recommendations, see. (A/HRC/24/ 15, paras 131.1, 31–39–47–51–69–83–84–85–86–130–131–134–140–165).

[16] SCAPAC, para. 33.

[17] SCAPAC, para. 34.

[18] SCAPAC, para.56.

[19] JS5, page. 5. See also para. 21.

[20] AI, page. 1.

[21] JS5, page. 7. See also para. 33.

[22] JS5, page. 7. See also para. 37.

[23] HFC, page. 2.

[24] HFC, para. 2.

[25] HFC, para. 2.

[26] HFC, page. 7.

[27] HFC, page. 7.

[28] PlateformEPU, para. C.1.

[29] SCAPAC, para.40.

[30] AI, page. 2. See also CPJ, page. 6.

[31] CPJ, page. 6. See also JS4, para. 45, and AI, page. 6.

[32] LSEW, para. C.

[33] JS2, page. 6.

[34] AI, page. 6.

[35] For relevant recommendations see (A/HRC/24/15 paras 131–30–98).

[36] JS4, para. 29.

[37] JS4, para. 30.

[38] JS4, para. 31–41.

[39] JS4, para. 40.

[40] JS4, para. 40.

[41] SCAPAC, para. 47.

[42] SCAPAC, para. 56.

[43] SCAPAC, para. 56.

[44] JS2, page. 13.

[45] AI, page 2–3.
[46] AI, page 5.
[47] JS2, page 11.
[48] JS2, page 12.
[49] PlateformeEPU, para. C.1.
[50] PlateformeEPU, para. C.ii.
[51] PlateformeEPU, para. C.ii.
[52] PlateformeEPU, para. ii.1.
[53] JS2, page 9.
[54] JS2, page 10.
[55] SCAPAC, para. 49.
[56] SCAPAC, para. 51.
[57] JS2, page 8.
[58] JS2, page 8.
[59] JS2, page 8.
[60] For relevant recommendations see (A/HRC/24/15 para 131.65–70, 114–115, 139–140–141).
[61] JS7, para. 20.
[62] JS7, para. 33.
[63] JS7, para. 14. See also RWB, para. 3.2.
[64] CPJ, page. 7. See also JS4, para. 28 and RWB, para. 4.
[65] JS2, page 6.
[66] CNL p. ge. 3. See also JS5, para. 38–39.
[67] AI, page. 4.
[68] AI, page. 6.
[69] TheCPJ, para. 7.
[70] TheCPJ, para. 9.
[71] TheCPJ, para. 9.
[72] RSF-RWB, para. 1.
[73] RSF-RWB, para. 1.
[74] RSF-RWB, para. 1.
[75] RSF-RWB, para. 3.
[76] RSF-RWB, para. 3.
[77] SCAPAC, para.37.
[78] SCAPAC, para. 39.
[79] SCAPAC, para. 56.
[80] LSEW, para.4.
[81] LSEW, para. C.
[82] PlateformeEPU, para. ii.2.
[83] TheCPJ, para. 13–15.
[84] TheCPJ, para. 30.
[85] TheCPJ, para. 32–39.
[86] FLD, para. 4.
[87] FLD, para. 6.
[88] FLD, para. 8.
[89] FLD, para. 23.
[90] FLD, para. 28.
[91] FLD, para. 28.
[92] PlateformeEPU, para. ii.8–9.
[93] For relevant recommendations, see (A/HRC/24/15 para 131.120–149).
[94] ADF International, para. 12–17.
[95] ADF International, para. 23.
[96] Drepavie, para. II.
[97] Drepavie, para. IV.
[98] EGPAF, para. 5.
[99] EGPAF, para. 6.
[100] EGPAF, para. 12.
[101] JS6, para. 2.
[102] JS6, para. 3.
[103] JS6, para. 5.
[104] JS6, para.16–19.
[105] JS6, para. 20–25.

[106] For relevant recommendations, see (A/HRC/24/15 para 131.118–136–158–159–161–162–163–164–168).
[107] EGPAF, para 17.
[108] EGPAF, para. 18.
[109] SCAPAC, para. 45.
[110] SCAPAC, para. 56.
[111] For relevant recommendations see (A/HRC/24/15 para 131.39–44–47–48–51–52–53–117–121–124–130–131–132–137–142–150–156).
[112] WILPF, para. 9.
[113] WILPF, para. 10.
[114] WILPF, para. 11.
[115] WILPF, para. 11.
[116] WILPF, para. 12.
[117] WILPF, para. 15.
[118] EGPAF, para. 20.
[119] For relevant recommendations see (A/HRC/24/15, paras. 131.3–4–21–27–55–56–57–58–121–133–134–135–136–137–169).
[120] JS1, para. 7.
[121] JS1, para.12.
[122] JS1, para. 22.
[123] JS1, para. 19.
[124] JS1, para. 3, page. 7.
[125] JS1, para. 7, page. 10.
[126] JS1, para. 3, page. 7.
[127] GIEACPC, para. 1.1.
[128] GIEACPC, para. 1.3.
[129] CS, para. IV.
[130] CS, para. VI.
[131] PlateformeEPU, para. n.3.
[132] PlateformeEPU, para. n.3.
[133] For relevant recommendations see (A/HRC/24/15, paras 131.11–13, 131.23).
[134] WILPF, para. 19.
[135] WILPF, para. 20.
[136] For relevant recommendations see (A/HRC/24/15, para 131.23).
[137] WILPF, para. 17.
[138] WILPF, para. 16.
[139] WILPF, para. 18.
[140] ISI, para. 13.
[141] ISI, para. 14.
[142] ISI, para. 29.